ALKERTON.

The few factious politicians calling themselves the free state legislature of Kansas are again at work at Topeka under the leadership of Robinson and Lane, doing all they can to obstruct the legally-constituted authorities of the Territory in the execution of their duty, and to defeat the wise and equitable measures that have been taken for the adoption by the people of a State constitution of the alopated by the people of a State constitution.

"Governor Robinson" has transmitted his message, in which he recommends an immediate and thorough organisation of the State government, (by the Topekaites of course;) declares the Topeka constitution the only clear expression of the popular will of Kansas; pronounces it impossible for free-State men to vote at what he terms the "bogus election," and expresses his determination to maintain the position of resistance to usurped authority at all hazards and at all times." In short, the "govornor" and the "legislature" endorse fully the resolutions adopted some weeks ago by the Topeka convention to those who read them without the superior light of the those who read them without the superior light of their framers, these resolutions appear to cast one of three equally discreditable imputations upon the Tepekaites. First, that they do not constitute "three-fifths of the entire population of the Territory," as they have always boasted; second, that they have not the courage to express their opinions; or, third, that they cannot afford to deprive themselves and the party with which they are identified of the political capital which Kansas outrages have furnished so abundantly. They say in the first of these resolutions that "the people (that is, the Topckaites) of Kansas Territory cannot participate in any election under such regulations (the regulations prescribed by law) without compromising their rights as American citizens, sacrificing the best interests of Kansas, and jeoparding the public peace." If they admit that the form, place, and time of election of members to frame a State constitution should be regulated in a suitable manner, it is hard to see how a compliance with these regulations compromises any rights of an American citizen, or how, by a refusal to vote at all, those rights, the interests of the country, and the public peace are better protected and preserved than by the manly assertion of the most valuable privilege a freeman possesses, in the manner provided by law. The Topekaites do not mean this. They rather consider that all regulations and legal restrictions as to the manner in which the election shall be held, and as to who shall take part in it, are unnecessary and objectionable. This was also the opinion of Dorr and his adherents, and they are generally regarded as rebels. The second of the Topeka resolutions gives a further inight into the argument against the possibility of the "free-State" men voting at the legally-appointed election. It says :

tion. It says:

"Having suffered under the misrule of persons pretending to be legal officials of the Territory, we have lost
all confidence in their integrity in the administration of
the laws, however just those laws may appear on their face."

If this means anything, it is that, because former offi-

cials of the Territory may have been to censure, and may have passed objectionable laws, the present officials, who act equitably and wisely, and are determined to protect citizens of all parties in the free expression of their opinions, are not entitled to obedience; but, on the contrary, are to be resisted "at all times and at all hazards. If this is not treason it certainly is rebellion. The third resolution enunciates an entirely new principle of government, and at variance with the generally-received opinions of constitutional law. It says :

"That with the people of any Territory alone rests the right to change the form of their government, subject to the approval of Congress, given before or after steps for a state government have been taken; and further, that a territorial government is extra-constitutional, and, at ordinances of Congress, purely temporary.

The obvious construction of this is, that utterly irre spective of the existing government, and of all law, it is llowable for a portion of the inhabitants of a Territory to constitute themselves "the people," and change the government, whenever, wherever, and however they please, provided Congress gives previous or subsequent sanction to their proceedings. They are to count themselves judges of their own qualifications, and, having satisfied themselves that 'they are "the people," proclaim the fact and organize a "government." If this reasoning were correct, there might be any quantity of governments, all equally legal and binding, and worthy of respect. A thousand persons might assemble at Topcka, call themselves the people, and, being satisfied of the fact, vote for a particular form of government. Another thou-sand might meet at Leavenworth; another thousand or fifteen hundred at Shawnee; and so on, until the entire population was exhausted, and they might honestly believe themselves the people, and each adopt a separate govern-ment, "subject to the approval of Congress." But what could Congress do? They must repudiate all such pretended governments, and consider the action of the various sections calling themselves the people as pure anarchy and tumult. The process of ascertaining the will of the peo-ple of a Territory is clearly defined, and is only legally possible by the local authorities constituted by the gentution. The proper measures have been taken by the constitution. The proper measures have been taken by the dentally. Two eminent civil engineers from England, Messrs. Rendel and McClean; Capt. Harris, from British India; the minister of public works from Sardinia; the minister of public works from Sardinia; the inspector general of railways from Austria; the chief ensembers of a constitutional convention; but "the free-State men" refuse to compily with them, and declare in State men" refuse to comply with them, and declare, in State men' refuse to comply with them, and declare, in their fourth resolution, that the Topeka convention is the people, and the Topeka constitution the form of the State government which Congress is bound to adopt. The following the state of the French mavy; the head of the water-staat from Holland, and the director-in-chief of the public works from Spain, composed the commission; and after a government which Congress is bound to adopt. The following the state of the French mavy; the head of the water-staat from Holland, and the director-in-chief of the public works from Spain, composed the commission; and adeliberate exminarument which Congress is bound to adopt. The following is the resolution :

"Resolved. That the constitution framed at Topeka by the representatives of the people of Kansas, and ratified by popular vote, is still the choice of a majority of our citizens as the form of our State government, and that we maintain it, and urge on Congress our immediate admission as a State under it."

Congress must have greater faith than we have in the mere assertion of the Topekaites if they believe that they are the representatives of the people of Kansas, or that their constitution was "ratified by popular vote." The Topekaites, however, say that their constitution is the only constitution, and that Congress ought to admit them at once as a State under its provisions. They declare that "we maintain it;" - that is, that they will persist in asserting that their constitution, adopted without the semblance of law or authority, is to override and annul that which a convention properly assembled in obedience to the territorial law may adopt. It is needless to say which of the two Congress must adopt; that which ema-nates from a few political demagogues and their misquiwers, acting in defiance of the constitution, or that which has been prepared by the persons duly elected for that purpose, and adopted in strict observance of the plain provisions of the law.

The absurdity or the imposture of the Topekaites and their resolutions is so palpable that we hope confidently that many free-State men will not be deceived by their arguments, or suffer themselves to be made the tools of a faction to the prejudice of their own interests and tran-

From the Broyldence Post.

MORE ABOLITION NONSENSE IN KANSAS. The silly, senseless, reckless policy adopted by the aboition leaders in Kansas, is naturally enough, exciting the ridicule and contempt of nortnern as well as southern people. These leaders, when they met at Topeka, immediately after the adjournment of the Topeka legislature, and resolved that they would have nothing to do with the election of a constitutional convention, merely proved themselves to be either cowards or traitors. They had beasted of their numerical strength and of their prowess in the field. They had shown, only some six months before, by attacking, pillaging, and burning peaceable setamph on the part of their opponents might be made an apology for another resort to lawless warfare, and another

They refused to assist in making up a registry of the voters, and did everything in their power to obstruct and

prevent the taking of the census. In this way they suc ceeded in disfranchising two or three counties; and of course howled over the accomplishment of their purpose as an "outrage" inflicted upon them by their enemies! But the howling did not have the desired effect. Intelligent and candid people saw that they were in the wrong They saw that the lists of voters, in spite of all the oppo sition which had been offered to the ceosus-takers, were tolerably perfect—that notwithstanding the dictation of the Topeka leaders, a great many free-State men had placed their names upon the registry; and that the indus-try of the territorial officers, in searching out the names and residences of voters, had accomplished very much which they had intended to prevent. The names of up wards of nine thousand voters were found upon the lists!-and, as conclusive proof that fraud had not been resorter to, the fact stood out that the greatest increase of voters was in those free-State localities, remote from Missouri where people from that State would not be likely to claim

the privilege of voting! convicted of the most shameful mismanagement, to say the least of it, two or three weeks ago. What was to be done? Of course, something must be. If nine thousand legal votes should be cast at the June election, it would be felly to attempt to convince the people of the North that the free-State men had not voted. So Jim Lane and a few sympathizers determined to call another convention at Topeka; and Robinson, who had once re-signed the office of governor, and afterwards taken it up again, as though it were a pair of brogans, to be put on and taken off at his pleasure, called a session of the To-peka legislature, the State legislature elected by the abo-litionists under the Topeka constitution. The convention et on the 7th instant ; resolved to have nothing to de with the coming election; denounced, in advance, all who should consent to serve as delegates, or in any way take nort in the struckle, and, after colivening its augustern monies by endorsing that defunct humbug, the Topeka the said constitution, and advising the 'State legislature" to go ahead and fix things, took a re cess. The legislature met on the 9th; and the papers say that a quorum was not present. But this fact does not seem to have delayed business in the least. A senstor was elected in place of the valiant Colonel Lane; an the "law-making power," backed by the convention went to work to organize the government, arrange county machinery, and "complete the civil code." It is still at work, we suppose; and very soon we shall hear that it has taken steps to bring about a collision with the territorial authorities. There can be no doubt as to the purpose of these fa-

natics. They mean to try their hands once more at re-bellion. We think they will accomplish their purpose, so far as to get themselves into trouble; but we are confident that they will not succeed in disturbing the peace of the Territory for any great length of time. The moment they attempt to enforce their sham State laws, or offer forcible resistance to those of the Territory, they will find themselves in uncomfortably hot water. had enough of persuasion enough of warning. All that reasonable men could ask has been freely granted to them. Those of their number who have in arms against the government have been liberated rom prison, as a step towards conciliation and permanent peace by those having the control of the government. Laws which they objected to with any show of reason have been repealed. Everything has been done that possibly could be done to relieve them from actual or imaginary wrongs, and restore their good nature. At present they show a disposition to spurn every offer of peace. We think they can have war, if they want it; but they may rest assured it will not las long. The President is determined that the laws shall e enforced, and they will be enforced if the government is strong enough to enforce them. Mere talk is harm less; and Governor Robinson will be allowed to write a many messages, and his humbug legislature will be allowed to pass as many laws, as may suit their tastes. But the moment another attempt is made to obstruct th legal government of the Territory, these traitors to their ountry and to the interests of Kansas will find themselves involved in difficulties which they evidently have not bar gained for. We mistake the temper of Gov. Walker if he allows them to carry their joke an inch further than they have already carried it. We certainly hope he will punish the first overt act of rebellion with all the severity which the law provides, and with the promptness which may reasonably be expected of an efficient and energetic officer, dealing with reckless adventurers who have spurned with insult every offer of honorable friendship

The Suzz Canal.—The report of the international scientific commission, appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt to inquire and report as to the feasibility of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red sea by means of a canal, has been recently published, and is eminently worthy of attention, as well because it is strongly in favor of the projected early as from the amount of walk on tin the manner prescribed by the constituted by tion of the various projects and routes which have been proposed from time to time, they have decided that it is possible, at an expense of about \$40,000,000, to construct a canal from Suez straight across the desert to the nearest point of the Mediterranean, (Pelusium) through which ships of the largest tonnage may pass from sea to sea. It was thought at first that the best line for the canal would be from Suez in the direction of the old Pharaoh canal, to join the Nile at Cairo, a distance of upwards of 250 miles; but it is now ascertained that the direct route, which does not exceed 100 miles in length, and does not include any portion of the Nile, is the best, and presents fewer engineering difficulties. Should this project be carried out. neering difficulties. Should this project be carried neering dimentes. Should this project be carried out, it is calculated that it will shorten the distance from New York to Bombay nearly 7,000 miles; that from London to Bombay upwards of 8,000; from Marseilles, 9,000; from St. Petersburgh, 7,000; and from Constantineple, 12,000 miles. The immense commercial advantages of this diminished distance between the East Indies and the great mercantile matter the world the inventor it. mercantile marts of the world, the impetus it will gi enterprise and trude, and the civilizing effect it will have upon the unenlightened nations of the eastern world, are self-evident. As a mere pecuniary investment, it is cal-culated by persons favorable to the enterprise that it will yield upwards of 10 per cent. on the total outlay, after deducting all the necessary running expenses. The ton-nage likely to pass through the canal is estimated at not less than 3,000,000 tons per aunum, which, charged at the proposed rate of ten francs per ton, would yield an annual revenue of \$6,000,000

[New York Journal of Commerce.

A WATER-SPOUT.—Reports of remarkable atmospherical phenomena come from different portions of the country. In addition to the whirlwinds, hallstorms, &c., already noticed as having occurred in New York State and Con-necticut, we have accounts of a water-sport in Massachu-setts, and tremendous storms at the South. The former is thus described:

"It formed a column of one to three feet in height, and filled the air to the height of ten or fifteen feet with large drops and spray, the whole lighted up with the most brilliant rainbows. There was a noise like the rushing of a mighty torrent; there was also a continual sound, like that when red-hot iron is passed into water. The water-spout had the usual whirling, and at the same time a progressive motion, and was about twenty or thirty sec-onds in passing 100 yards, when it encountered a railroad bridge, which broke it up, so that it passed away without

FATAL ACCIDEST. -As the down train on the Boston, thements, that they were not over-anxious in regard to the peace of the Territory. What, then, could have been their motive in refusing to participate in the election of a convention? What but to betray their cause, that a tribundant of the peace of their opponents might be made an unph on the part of their opponents might be made an tell of the wood of the tender. As he left, he struck upon the bell-rope, setting it in motion, and causing it to toll forth his own parting knell; for, though he was immediately taken up and brought to the city, he died in about half an hour after reaching the hospital.

[Boston Courier.]

LOCAL NEWS

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—The following list

was, owing to the pressure of other matter, necessarily omitted in our issue of yesterday: In the Board of Aldermen on Monday the chair ansunced the standing committees for the ensuing year,

on Finance — Messrs. Riggs, Houston, and Donoho.
On Improcements. — Messrs. Miller, Moore, and Smith.
On Police. — Messrs. Dove, Barry, and Emery.
On Chima. — Messrs. Dove, Barry, and Pearson.
On Schools. — Messrs. Donoho, Riggs, and Ruff.
On Fire Department. — Messrs. Barry, Miller, and Evans.
On Elections. — Messrs. Moore, Dove, and Clarke.
On Unfinished Business. — Messrs. Donoho, Houston, and Barke.

ced the following standing committees:

nounced the following standing committees:

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Brown, Fisher, Turton,
Kennedy, Wallace, Hutchinson, and Knight.

On Improvements.—Messrs. Turton, Orme, O'Hare, Edmondston, French, Gordon, and Lloyd.

On Claims.—Messrs. Kennedy, Clark, and Orme.

On Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Jefferson and Poulton.

On Elections.—Messrs. Clark, Mulloy, and Hutchinson.

On Police,—Messrs. Clark, Mulloy, Jefferson, Waters,
O'Hare, Crandell, and Poulton.

On Canals.—Messrs. Waters, Tree, Edmondston, French,
Crandell, and Lloyd.

On Public Schools.—Messrs. Tree, Jefferson, Waters, Edmondston, French, Gordon, and Lloyd.

ondston, French, Gordon, and Lloyd.

On Fire Department.—Messrs. Fisher, Mulloy, and Gor On Drainage and Water. - Messrs. Brown, Turton, Jeffer-

The following are the joint committees:

Committee on the Asylum.—Messrs. Moore, Donoho, Ruff, lefferson, Turton, Wallace, and Knight.

On the Heatth of the City.—Messrs. Miller, Dove, Houson, Jefferson, Wallace, and Gordon.

On the Westington Citied.—Messrs. Dove, Evans, Waters,

On Money Transactions of the City.—Messrs. Riggs and To Count and Destroy Due Bills .- Messrs. Dove and Ed-On Wharves. Messrs. Donobo. Ruff. Waters. Orms

On Warves.—Messrs. Donoho, Ruff, Waters, Orme and Lloyd.

On Registers' Accounts.—Messrs. Barry and Kennedy.

On Earolled Bills.—Messrs. Moore and Crandell.

On Eligibility of Assessors.—Messrs. Dove, Barry, Pear ion, Clark, French, Mulloy, and Hutchinson.

The Board of Common Council have appointed, on their part, as the committee to attend to the interests of the corporation before Congress, Messrs. Brown, Clark, Fisher,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—Already we have cheering news from dam No. 5, in consequence of which great satisfaction is expressed by our business men. A etter has been received in Alexandria, dated the 19th inst., from which we learn that the repairs at dam No. 5 have been recommenced under the direction of Eli Stake, Brown, Hassett, and Stone, contractors. Mr. Stake says that the dam will be ready for the passage of boats two or three weeks

In connexion with the above, we will remark that the resident of the canal board has secured, by application to the War Department, the services of Captain M. C. Meigs, who will probably proceed at once to the scene of opera-

In short, the whole aspect of affairs has been changed within a few days past, and the public may again indulge the hope that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal will shortly be in good boating order.

IMMENSE BLOCKS .- The Baltimore Sun of yesterday norning says:

"The largest blocks ever made in this countr hoisting purposes are now at the establishment of Cath-cart & Brother, Fell's Point, which were made for the cart & Brother, Fell's Point, which were made for the hoisting of the heavy iron columns of the Capitol extension, and will sustain a weight of forty-five tons. There are four tackle blocks and four leaders, the former of which weigh 500 pounds each, and the latter 200 pounds each. Each of the large blocks is supplied with three cast-iron sheaves, one foot in diameter and three inches thick, running on a steel shoulder-pin two inches in diameter. They are strapped with 9½-inch Russia cable, and the thimbles are one foot in diameter on the inside. The fall rope is eight inches in circumference."

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS,-The primary school examir tions vesterday were quite interesting, and the improve ment of the scholars was quite marked. A large number of visitors were in attendance, thus giving unmistakable proof of the interest which is felt by our clizens in the progress of education. Subjoined is a list of the schools which will be examined to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock,

Miss McCarthy's, No. 3, 2d district; Miss Billings's, No. 4, do.; Miss Moss's, No. 4, 3d district; Miss Simond's, No. 5, do.; Mrs. Freeman's, No. 6, do.

REAL ESTATE SALES. - By J. C. McGuire, yesterday afternoon, lot 16, in square 184, in the vicinity of Mr. Corcoran's residence, for 10 cents per square foot, to C. Alexander. Also, part of lot 11, in square 514, fronting 20 feet on 5th street west, betwee for 20 cents per foot, to W. P. Webb.

By A. Green, yesterday afternoon, lot 2, in square 568. containing 3,000 square feet, for 481 cents per foot, to

THE NEW CENT. - We thought, a short time ago, that mothers and nurses in this city had more sense than to give the little ones the new coin for a plaything; but we were premature in the expression of the opinion, for an infant on Saturday swallowed one of the pieces. It was however, relieved of the "currency" by the aid of a physician; otherwise the child would itself, probably, have passed away to a happier home.

CASH.—Pennies.—We see, by the police record, that a nan named Cosh has been committed to jail for an assault. During the present term of the criminal court, several persons, as accused or witnesses, answered to the name of Penny. To say the least, they are bad coin circulating in

HERRINGS, once considered common food, because of their cheapness, now hold a respectable place in the list of prices current. The "Potomac robins" are now quoted at from twenty to thirty-one cents a dozen, about the Augusta, June 23.—The democrats in the third district price of twelve eggs.

THE PANEL JURORS have been discharged in the criminal court until Friday next; the attendance of witnesses before the grand jury being so slack, it is said, as to prevent the latter from supplying a full head of work for the

THE FORCE OF THE HAIL. -- It is stated by officers at the Capitol that several holes were made by the hail the building. A church here has endorsed the action of their representatives at the Cleveland assembly, and will appoint delegates to the proposed convention at Washington August 27th.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, of the United States army, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at Willards' Hotel.

Hon. Wilson Reiley, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city, and has taken rooms at the Kirkwood House.

THE BEIGIAN PAVEMENT.—We understand that this admirable pavement will shortly be thoroughly tested, the Secretary of the Interior and others having promised to be Secretary of the Interior and others having promised to be

An adjourned meeting of the National Demo-cratic Association will be held in Temperance Hall this (Wednesday) evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock.

H. P. PAGE, Recording Secretary.

Office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company.

Lustum Burrowas, Philadelphia, June 22, 1857. THE annual meeting of stockholders of "The Magnetic Telegraph Company," for the election of officers of said company, to serve for the cashing year, and for the transaction of such other budness as may be deemed of interest to the company, will be held at the company's office on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1857, at 12 o'clock, m., of said day.

JUNE 24—law3te

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Week Later from Europe. One Week Later from Europe.

New York, June 23.—The royal mail steamer Persia, Capt. Judkins, agriced here early this morning, having left Liverpool on the 18th. The Asia arrived out on the 8th, and the Arago on the 11th.

The news by the Persia is generally unimportant.
Douglas Jerroid is dead.

There has been an influential meeting at Liverpool in aid of the movement for an increased supply of cotton. In France the election excitement was increasing.

The Spanish-Mexican question remains unsettlett.

The proceedings in Parliament had been unimportant.
A strong Catholic opposition had sprung up to the Jewish disabilities bill.

A strong Catholic opposition had sprung up to the sex-ish disabilities bill.

The Birkenhead half of the submarine telegraph cable

had been completed, and pronounced perfect. The Ni-agara was expected in the Mersey in a few days to com-mence shipping the cable.

Messrs. Evans, Hoare, & Co., of London, Australian shippers, had failed. Their liabilities are stated at

The red and white republicans are said to have conesced in France. The Bank of France returns show a very large incre

The Bank of France returns show a very large of cash.

During a panic in the Florence theatre the scenery took fire. Forty-three persons were killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

The text of the Foodan treaty had been published.

Later dates from China, East India; and Australia have been received, but are unimportant.

The proceedings in Parliament were chiefly of local interest. In the House of Commons Lord Falmerston announced that the French government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon the British merchant vessel by the French was schooner; for it had promptly expressed regret at the occurrence, and dismissed from service the officer who ordered the firing.

The bill for the admission of Joys into Parliament was The bill for the admission of level life and a second time.

The warehouses of Pickford & Co. railroad carriers for Camden town, were destroyed by fire, together with an immense amount of merchandise, including 40,000 quarters of corn, amounting to £1,000,000.

A deputation, headed by Lord Shaftsberry, had waited upon Lord Palmerston in relation to the increase of the

upon Lord Palmerston in relation to the increase of the slave trade and the means for its suppression.

At the meeting of merchants, held in Liverpool on Friday, for assisting the cotton supply movement, resolutions were passed referring to the present inadequate and uncertain supply of that staple, as well as the fluctuations in price, and expressing the opinion that the colonies of Great Britain afford ample resources for the cultivation and development of the cotton plant: and that it is the duty of the British nation to aid measures by which its growth may be established and extended. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

There had been general rains in Ireland, which greatly benefited the growth of the crops, giving promise of great abundance.

bundance.
Liverpool Markers.—Cotton—sales for the week, 75,-000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The advices by the City of Marichester caused th advance of 4d. Estimated sales on Friday, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The mar-

ket closed firm.	Fair.	Acceptance	Middling.
Orleans	84	*******	7 15-16
Mobile	81	*******	74
Uplands	81	*******	7 13-16
Stock in port, 687,000 1	onles,	of which 5	27,000 were

Manchester advices were favorable; all articles had

Manchester advices were invorable; all articles had slightly advanced.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was quiet and generally unchanged. Hichardson, Spence, & Co. quote western canal at 30 a 314s.; Baltimore and Phibadelphia, 31 a 32s.; Ohio, 32 a 33s. Wheat buoyant at an advance of 3 a 4d.; red, 84s. a 9s. 5d.; white, 9s. 4d. Corn quiet; mixed, 384 a 384; white, 404 a 41. The weather had been favorable for the

crops.

Provisions were generally quiet. Beef was firm. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard steady.

Groceries.—Coffee closed firm. Tea was firm, with a large export inquiry for America, and in consequence of which all qualities had slightly advanced. Rice was heavy.

Naval stores—Rosin was in large speculative inquiry.
Inferior qualities had slightly declined. Turpentine closed

London markets.—Baring's circular quotes breadstuffs heavy. Sugar biooyant at an advance of is. Coffee and ten firm at a slight advance.

The money market was slightly easier. Consols for account closed at 932 a 932. American securities were slow of sale, but trices were unchanged.

of sale, but prices were unchanged LAYERLAYER-OOL, Saturday afternoon.—The cotton market closed quiet and firm—estimated sales, 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions closed steady and quiet.

LATEST.

Advices from China state that the rebels are again making headway in the districts surrounding Fou-Chow-Fou. They had also captured Hokow, in the Ke-ang-yun province. No movement of importance had taken place with the English forces. Great discontent prevailed at Canton, and Yeh's inactivity had made him unpopular. At Hong-Kong trade was quiet. The silk crop threatens to be short in consequence of long droughts.

The London Shipping Gazette publishes a note from Gen. Cass to Lord Napier, replying to a representation the latter had made to the United States government touching the oppressive treatment received by seamen on

ouching the oppressive treatment received by board American vessels. Gen. Cass believes that the laws

board American vessels. Gen. Cass believes that the laws now in force are sufficient to check the cvil complained of, and that where offenders escape punishment the fault must be chiefly in the defective proof. In France the election movements are the prevailing topic. Accounts respecting politics vary. One says that the white and red republicans have coalesced and completed their list of candidates, including Gen. Ca-vaignae; while another says that, finding such fusion im-possible, the "whites" have fused with the old constitu-tional parties, nominating a common list of candidates. tional parties, nominating a common list of candidates, headed by Cavaignac. The ultra-Montanists have de-clared in favor of an active interest in the elections. The monthly return of the Bank of France and its branches shows an increase in cash of upwards of thirty million francs. A reduced rate of interest is looked for.

The harvest prospects continue satisfactory, and accounts from the silk districts are more cheering. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE UNION. Mississippi Democratic State Convention.

Jackson, June 23.—The democratic State convention,

JACKSON, June 23.—The democratic State convention, to-day in session in this city, made the following nominations: For governor, Hon. Wm. McWillie; for secretary of State, A. B. Dilworth; auditor of public accounts, Madison McAfee; treasurer, S. L. Hussey; attorney general, T. J. Wharton. Politics in Georgia.

have nominated Bailey for Congress.

Sale of a Work of Art. New York, June 23.—Powers's Greek Slave was sold to-day at auction at the Exchange. It brought \$6,000. It was purchased by the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Cincinnati for redistribution.

Presbyterian Convention.

The Metropolitan Question.

Albany, (N. Y.,) June 23.—There was no decision in the court of appeals on the New York metropolitan question, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

New Hampshire Legislature.

United States Troops Westward Bound. New York, June 23.—Three companies of United States soldiers departed westward yesterday on the Eric railroad to join the forces detached for Utah.

Fosron, June 23.—The sloop-of-war Cumberland sailed

DIED.

Yesterday morning after a linguring illness, MARY ANN, wife of lexer Polansions, of this city, in the thirty seventh year of her ago. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence on South B street, between 9th and 10th.

POR SALE.—A large and commodious brick dwelling-house, three stories high, handsomely finished in modern style, having dry cellar rooms, convenient back buildings, and gas fixtures throughout. It commands, from the upper stories, and states view of the Futomac. It is attuate on 0, between 25th and 21st streets, in a very desirable neighborhood, and within three midutor walk of the Frendent's House. Also, the two vacant house lots disjoining, if required—the whole making a continuous frontage on G street of 17 of feet, by 130 in death.

Apply to Mr. Samuel Stott, 19th, or to Col. J. L. Edwards, F street,

WOOD AND COAL YARD.—The undersign

SANDFORD'S NEW SELF-PURIFYING AND

& WOODWARD, Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.—The Munster Festival

The Rivals. By Gerald Griffin. 38 cents.

Guy Fawkes. By W. H. Ainsworth. 38 cents.

The American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia. By Geo.

Trancis Train of Boston. \$1 25.

The History of Amelia. By Fielding. Illustrated by Phiz. 75 cts.

For gain & June 23—38

Bookstore, near Ninth street.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing. INVENTED BY REGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A., &c. DESIGNS made for conscrete churches, villas, cot-tages, and farm buildings. Office, cothica, near Chappaqua, June 17—4ff

COMMENCEMENT .- COLUMBIAN COL-

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this instiatten for the graduation of the senior class will be held estay next at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the Estreet Baptist church, manual discourse before the Association of the Alumni will be dut the 10th street Baptist church on Toesday, at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Robert Ryland, president of Richmond College.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer. ALE OF EMPTY BARRELS at the Washington
Navy-Yard.—On Friday, 26th June, 1857, I shall sell, on account
overnment, by order of the navy agent, at the Washington navyd, at 12 o'clock, in.—
250 cimpty flour barrels
20 whickey do.
5 molasses do.
6 vinegar do.
6 GREEN.

A. GREEN Tuition or Literary Employment.

GENTLEMAN, educated at an English Univer A structure has a structure of the many structure of the structure has a structure as teacher of Grock, Lath, Mathematics, &c., in a family, or in any locality where a select school and any perior education are desired. The advertisor has written much for publishers, and evold also undertake the post of secretary, or the editing of works passing flireign the press. Address A. B. H., at Union Office.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut INCORPORATED IN 1846.

Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent Ninety eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,99. Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who is ared at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have the olicies renewed through

June 13-d1" Sures, LEA, & Co., }

SMOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenwor City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and lanewarrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots and all backness appertaining to a first-class land agency.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and

LATHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Pisnters' Hotel, 18—d&cp6m Leavenworth City, K.

The Refrigerator.-The Arctic. The Refrigerator.—The Arctic.

I WOULD invite notice to the advertisement in another column of SanFoldD's PayExt Arctic Refrigerators, an article worthy the particular attention of beaucheocyers, being handsomely finished, forming an attractive piece of furfillure for a dining room. All other articles commonly called refrigerators, but more properly hot-houses, are so poorly made that they must be kept out of sight in the cellar, or some such place.

The Arctic is provided with a water jar and movable shelves, each abiling the compartment to be greatly varied, so as to accommodate numerous small articles or give space for one large one.

One of the many improvements just added is the providing each compartment with a distinct lock and key, so that one or more can be kept private, whilst the rest is open to common use, which improvement will be duly appreciated by many housekeepers who have suffered from piffering domestics.

For sale by

C. WOODWARD,

C. WOODWARD,

For sale by No. 318 Penn, avenue, between N. B.—Those purchasing refrigerators are requested to call at my store and examine Prof. Page's certificate in regard to the above. June 20—3teod C. WOODWARD.

The Bonaparte Estate.

The Homaparte Estate.

A T public sale, on Wadnesday, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanta' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, eeq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonajarte, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres of land. A large and very hundsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three-story wing and requisite out-buildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding as plaendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely inshed throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentlemsn's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, here being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large, public institution.

in-statuson. The house is handsomely furnished, throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired. Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneur, New York

Bank of the Mithorous, Washington, June 5, 1857. THE stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that an election for nine trustees of the bank will be held at the ing-house Monday, the 6th of July next, to serve for the year ther ext ensuing. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., and close at 2 o'clock

RICHARD SMITH, Bank or till Merkorous, Washington, June 22, 1857.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day de clared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of tout of the profits of the bank for the half year ending the

> Richard H. Henderson, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue. June 23-cod2m*

July 23-43if

Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having return of to Washington with the intention to roide permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the elerk and other employees of government, or any other persons who wist to acquire a correct pronunciation and grammatical instruction in the French, Sponish, and German languages. Webling to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years' stay in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these lan guages at moderate prices. Persona wishing to join these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyson, Plarimacentist No. 268 Pennylyania avenue.

requested to leave their names wan an ...

80, 268 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colleges or other scholastic institutions who wish to secure in adrance the services of an efficient teacher, one who comes back to

Washington from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do well

to address a line to Prof. Daniel E. Groux, post office Washington, D. C.

The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing select pri

vate classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either ladies of

June 18—1m

resillemen.

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Irving's Sketch Rook. I vol., 16me. 60 cents.
Irving's Talesof's Traveller. I vol., 16mo. 60 cents.
Salmagundi. It vol., 16mo. 60 cents.
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Roussia's Modern Painters. Vol. 4. 31 25.
Marriago as it is and should be; by Rov. John Bayley. 1 vol. 75

cents.

1 odd's Modern Horse Doctor. 1 vol. \$1.

1 odd's Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse. One large volume, with plates. \$2.

1 FRANCK TAYLOR. FRANCK TAYLOR.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., 3 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astar

House, PROPERTY OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINE MPORTERS of Cognae brandice for druggists' and merchants' see, from that, Impay, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Cas-no, & Co., and other henses of the highest reputation; and sele pre-prietors of the combrated brandies, in the native proof and flavor of

AISO-

Exclusive imperiers of the
Old Royal Hollands,
Burgomaster Schuspps,
And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Port wines, &c., &c.
Ales, porters, and cigars direct from shippers. CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to be so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of Savor and quality to any wine as present imported.

BEN. & E. A. WATTLOCK & CO.

1857.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., BAPORTERS. 30 to 36 Park Place,

Offer for sale Velvet beavers
Castor de
Reversible de
Fur do
Tricot do
Devegebire do
Hine ami solored pilo
Sable confings
Mohair do
Lambekin do
Petersham do

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

Fumilies, Manufacturers, and Others. THESE machines combine all the improvements and that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending them. They have been in use sufficiently long to test them theroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others, are i

fire ?

1st. Besinty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.

3d. Noiseless movement.

4th. The remarkable perfection of their stitching, and their applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

Principal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies in the principal cities of the Union.

May 26—1y⁴

Fashionable Dry Goods in New York. A N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con stantly on hand; also, a full and

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS. Oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, mats, curtain, materials, lace curtains, gill cornices, window shades, &c., &c., &c., MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street and 47 and 49 Catharine street Cyrus W. Field & Co.,

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York, NVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to there large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other inds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. May 28—1y*

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

THE assets of this company amount to nearly four miness or nonline, and are entirely cash, of which three milions six hundred thousant deliters are invested on bond and mortgage on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine milions of deliters.

The entire profits, already amounting to one million six hundred tons of dottars.

The entire profits, already amounting to one million six hundred consumd dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

Trices insulat.

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Forms of application and pamphlots giving every information supplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents.

FRAC ABRATT. Secretary.

SHETAD HOMANN, Actuary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

S. C. HEFFING & CO-8 Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerrooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 25t, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgharpered safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing asies for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

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S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, s
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., Nev
F. COYLE & CO., Agents

B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia William Grandin,

AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER, No. 70 Franklin street, New York. missioner for Maine, New Hampshire, Verment, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvanis, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-comin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Loudsiana, Ala-battia, Mississippi, Georgia, Florjida, &c. ansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the United States Territories.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained. All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-sioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is ther-oughly conversant with business connected with the departments at ashington and the practice of the United States Court of Clai

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard
Penn-ylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 29—dift

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the cant-side of Congress street, sear load street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten ruoms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounted by a lot 130 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-feet alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Aljoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession gives.

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—defit BROOKE R. WILLIAMS Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance or buildings, merchandles, &c., at the usual city rates, without my charge for policy, at their other, corner of Tenth street and Fenn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

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Robert Faraham,
Wm. Orme,
Hadoon Taylor,
Hadoon Taylor,
M. W. Gall,
Benj. Beall,
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

G. D. Hanson, Secretary, May 29—dly OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace scart. The finder shall be liberally rewarded leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—17 [Star]

HERRINGS, &c.-ERRINGS, &c.—
200 barrels No. 1 horrings
200 sacks fine sail
125 boxes pearl starch,
Just received from Boston and New York, and for sale by
June 201—3tifeed
MURRAY & SEMMES

Will be published on the 25th of June BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

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Publishers, 8 Spruce street, New York